FOR RENT. OR RENT-FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, No. 886 F stree Borth and, near the Post Gffice. Apply to WM. I RILEY, 713 Market Space.

1412 I STREET NORTHWEST. FOR RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFUL NISHED, a Parlor Floor: will farmish han-somely if desired; suitable for a member of Co gress; at 1100 F street, between Eleventh at

FOR RENT-A HOUSE CONTAINING

RENT-A BRICK HOUSE CONTAIN-ng ten rooms, No. 22 Twelfth street north-near Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire of JOHN CV. Restaurant, corner of Thirteepih and C MS FOR RENT.-ELEGANTLY FUR

TORENT-A TWO STORY FRAMEHOUSE W. S. THOMPSON, Druggist. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR

FOR SALE.

NOR SALE-ONE OF THE LANDMARK acton, on which grow the origina ith a spring of water which furnish allons daily. This estate, known a contains 27.600 square feet of ground a paintial managon, in the halls of modern-built houses might be put helynce on low time. THOS. E. WAGGAMAN,

B. H. STINEMETZ,

SALE — TWO VERY DESIGNABLE K HOUSES, stranted on Thirteent etwern North 6 and H; \$15,000, \$12,000 and \$15,000, \$12,000 and \$15,000, \$12,000 and \$15,000, \$12,000 and \$15,000 a

LOTS, at panic prices, and o E. J. SWEET, 571 Seventh street.

improvements—marble manifles, ranges stoves; street paved and parked, an of the cars. Terms cast. Will tak uninproved city or improved country. Board of Public Works certificates C: If: FOLDEN, Real Estate Broker, 27 Pennsylvania avenue,

FOR SALECHEAP—NOCOMMISSIONS TO pay—10 good DWE-LING-HOUSES, with from five to ten rooms each, in different parts of the city. Prices ranging from 8, 30 to 8,500; small cash payment on each, long time on the balance. These houses insute be sold within thirty days. Also, it eligible BUILDING LOTS in various parts of the city. Also, 4½ acres, rich garden land, one quarter mile from Uniontown, D. C. Call at once.

FIGH. H. WELCH, delt-lin 96 F street, Masenic Temple.

FOR SALE BY AUSTIN P. BROWN,

Corner New York Avenue and Fifteeuth street,
THREE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSES,
ranging in price from \$50,00 to \$50,000; and several
other first-class Houses.
ONE WHOLE SQUARE OF GROUND
and lots in all parts of the city.
HOUSES and LOTS at Mount Pleasant. Jest-tf

BOARDING.

TREMONT HOUSE HAS TWO DESIRA

of three rooms: also two SINGLE ROOMS, whi will be let to perpanent boarders at reasonabl rates. This house is newly furnished, and has justicent acted with steam throughout.

No liquor sold.

Jan2-11

P. P. P. 1777 PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD-21 Grant Place. jul-lin* PERSONAL.

\$25.000 TO LOAN ON DISTRICT SE-jan7-3t SWEET & JONES, 511 Seventh st. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, and orders executed at the Washington O SOLD, and orders executed at the Washington Stock Exchange on commission. SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT and SEWERTAXES paid at the lowest rates, by SWEET & JONES, 50

the order, and all accounts must be presented, with orders attached, before the last day of each month to the Surgeon in Chief for approval.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, Chairman, J. H. THOMPSON, NOBLE YOUNG,
Committee on Expenditure.

J. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon in Chief. jul-24 COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION AND

ROBERT LEITCH (late of the firm of Some & Leitch) takes pleasure in announcing to friends and the public in general that having out his interest in the above firm he will seable to receive them in his new and common memica. on Datrect user Thirteenth of the

TAX BILLS FOR SPECIAL IMPROVE ments and for sewerage settled at a discount of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, by the ROGERS BANKING COMPANY, disseventh street. TMPORTANT NOTICE.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR TAX-PAYERS neral improvement and sewer taxes will be he very lowest rates. Tax bills under 50 harge discount. Information cheerful B. H. WARNEH, Heal Estate Broker, 729 Seventh street TOCAPITALISTS OF OTHERS DESIRING

OLD DR. DARBY" HAS BETTER FACIL

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 65 LOUISIANA JOHN J. PEABODY.

BENJAMIN & COX'S WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY HOUSE NO. 470 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The BEST CANDIES manufactured daily an after.

The trade of the District and the neighboring confiles of Biaryiand and Virginia supplied with lon-bons, Confections, Carone's Sweetnests, Supplied Fruits, and the best Candles, from the

A UDITOR'S CERTIFICATES -WANTED WANTED - A SITUATION AS COACH MAN in a private family. Address Box 8

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFUR-NISHED—A HOUSE of four to six rooms; would purchase all or a portion of the furniture of parties breaking up house keeping; must be within ISE

A N ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, OF
A large practical experience, thoroughly eduction, a good accountant and possessing some captain, destires to form an engagement with some first class established commission, mercantile, or manufacture has established the law.

Mr. Logan said he had also noticed these citalism, and reduce the repeal of the law.

Mr. Logan said he had also noticed these creatives have read one of them, which was agened by such as a proof that many of these patitions were not free of much read patitions were not free of such influences.

Mr. Logan said he had also noticed these citalism, and reduce of otherwise, requesting them to obtain signature to petitions, if a prevent the repeal of the law.

Mr. Logan said he had also noticed these their deal of the law.

Mr. Logan said he had also noticed these of cultars, and red one of them, which was agened by the septices in New York. He said that this was proof that many

T. W. SPICER, Agent. HARPER'S FERRY WATER POWER. GATED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Harper's Ferry." On the 30th of November following, at public sale, Captain Francis C. Adams, of this city, purchased that portion of the property comprising the water power of the Potomac river entire, and embacking the site of the old armory, layrne's Island, and a certain strip of land and hinfi bordering upon the river, for the sum of \$176,000, payable in one and two years.

Mr. Adams gave in payment two promissory hotes for \$485,000 each, indexed by Samuel P. Rown, Clinton Libyd, Wm. B. Welb, Nathaniel Wilson and George H. Plant. The notes were not paid at muturity, and on the 15th of September, 1573, a decree was obtained to resell the property is satisfy the lien of the Government.

It appears that Adams and his sureties had organized themselves into a corporation, under the name of the "Harper's Ferry Water-Power and Manufacturing Company." Upom entering upon the enjoyment of their property they found the Baltimore and Ohlo Raliroad Company occupying a portion of it with their track and buildings, and claiming the same under a license granied to for could stand it, but other Senators not so well off could not. He found this document on his alot then proposed to construct, maintain and keep" that part of the mains stem of their road, which it was in the portion of said land from Patrick Byrnes, who caimed title under a patent from the State of Maryland.

It is stated by Adams et al. that a forced sale.

It is stated by Adams et al. that a forced sale.

H. Sperman, Doublew: That the compensation of the Potomac friver ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for the year ending March 3, 1574, and 42,500 for owing, at public sale, Captain Francis C. Adams

claimed title under a patent from the State of Maryland.

It is stated by Adams et al. that a forced sale of the premises at this time, subject to the claims of the railroad company, would be unjust to their rights, as the dispute of title would so depreciate the property that it would not bring enough to satisfy the Hen. Consequently, in order to settle the questions of title and Jarisdiction a bill has been filed by the United States and Adams et al. to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to vacante the Government property at Harper's Ferry now occupied by its tracks and shope. It is held that neither the Secretary of War, nor the President of the United States, her the deed from Byrnes confer any legal authority upon the railroad company to maintain their track upon the land in question. The bill was filled by the Attorney General in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, and became necessary to enable the Government to give possession under any sale, past, present, or fining which it which make ve possession under any sale, past, present, or nure, which it might make.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. PRESENT STRENGTH AND CONDITION

OF THE ORDER.

The secretary of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry of North America has issued his monthly bulletin for the past month. It shows the number of subordinate granges and organizing deputies in each State up to January 1. The bulletin is addressed to each member, and is supposed to be strictly confidenmember, and is supposed to be strictly confidential, as it is believed that most of the meetings and work of all kinds can be shrouded with secrecy so surely the influence of the grange can have effect. The following is the present strength of the Order: Alabama—Subordinate Granges, 33s; deputies, 29. Arkamas—Subordinate Granges, 13s; deputies, 29. California—Subordinate Granges, 12s; deputies, 20. Florida—Subordinate Granges, 20; deputies, 6. Georgia—Subordinate Granges, 20; deputies, 6. Georgia—Subordinate Granges, 48; deputies, 81. Indiana—Subordinate Granges, 52; deputies, 88. Iowa—Subordinate Granges, 52; deputies, 88. Louis-iama—Subordinate Granges, 179; deputies, 111. Kansas—Subordinate Granges, 179; deputies, 29. Louis-iama—Subordinate Granges, 16; deputies, 1. Maryland—Subordinate Granges, 1; deputies, 1. Maryland—Subordinate Granges, 1; deputies, 6. Michigan—Subordinate Granges, 19; deputies, 19. More of the subordinate Granges, 19; deputies, 19. More of the subordinate Granges, 19; deputies, 19. More of the subordinate Granges, 19; deputies, 19. New Hampshite—Subordinate Granges, 19; deputies, 10. Ohio—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 24. New York—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 11. Vermont—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 11. Tennesses—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 11. Vermont—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 20; deputies, 21. Debota—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 21. Debota—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 20; deputies, 20; deputies, 20; deputies, 20; deputies, 21. Debota—Subordinate Granges, 29; deputies, 20; dep tial, as it is believed that most of the meetings

Granges, 8; dejuties, 2. Canada—Subordinate Granges, 8.

During the years 1872 and 1873 1,225 subordinate granges were organized. The total number of subordinate granges were organized. The total number of subordinate granges up to date is 10,015; reported membership, 751,125.

The National Grange has been organized since 1867, and the seventh annual meeting will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in February next. The first year of the organization there were 10 granges, all in the West, and now they are in every State excepting Rhode Island and Delawars. From December 1 to January 1 the number of granges increased from 8,574 to 10,615, and membership from 643,125 to 151,125.

It will be seen by the above bulletin that the Order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the farther South. Singularly enough its largest membership is in South Carolins, so far as the South is concerned. The largest number of organized granges are found in Kansas, according to population, while lews and Missouri give the largest percentage of membership.

havior; and, on the whole, I was satisfied that he had some girth, stature and management. It was strange to see him sitting there, in the presence of the representatives of about sixty steamships, which cost an average sum of 4590,000 apiece, and yet not one ship carried the colors of his nation. Take this whole fleet represented, which, of course, represented the bulk of the first-clars steam tonings of the world, and it has not exit as much as two monthly payments of the present expenses of the United States. Mr. Oreswell represented a vasi interior—shipless cleared from

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

INCREASED BAYARY AND NAVAL PROPRIATION BILLS.

BACK PAY - THE PROPOSED EDUCA-

men in violation of treaty stipulations.

Mr. Seott introduced bill in relation to the retirement of Brevet Major General S. W. Crawford. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Wright introduced bill for the benefit of purchasers of land from the United States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Roburr introduced bill for relief of Missouri State University.

Mr. Ingalis introduced bill for relief of officers of the 4th and 5th Indiana regiments.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill to establish Corcoran park and Zoological garden in the District of Columbia, and street railroad to the same. THE SALARY BILL

was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Pratt, providing that from this time, in computing the morthly payments to Senators and Representativer, the amount to be paid shall be no proportioned as to make the compensation for this entire Congress \$10,000. The amount to be paid shall be no proportioned as to make the compensation for this entire Congress \$10,000. The amount was rejected—ayes 14, nose 45.

Mr. Pratt then, to meet the abjections made by several Senators, renewed the amendment in different form, as follows: That the compensation of members of the Forty-third Congress shall be \$7,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874, and \$2,500 for the year ending March 3, 1874.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he would not vote for any such amendment, and if he should, he believed his people would think less of him. He had opposed the back pay because he thought it was wrong. But this was a very different matter. He had drawn what he was entitled to, and he could not admit that he had done anything improper.

Mr. Scott took the same view, and said whether so intended or not, the effect of this amendment, as he could still the bill.

Mr. Therman, in the course of some remarks, said he would vote for the amendment, as he could stand it, but other Senators not so well of could not. He found this document on his table this morning (holding up a paper,) "men

m a pecuniary condition which rendered them independent of considerations of pay, when it was
entirely different with many of their colleagues.

Mr. Sherman said he had remarked that the
proposition of Mr. Pratt was not just, but that,
the third of the state of t

gers.

Mr. Sherman. He calls this a document, a speech which I never heard of before. He charges me with being a millionaire. I wish I was. And that I came here poor, and the intimation was that I had made money out of my office.

Mr. Tipton. I have disclaimed any such intention. fon. Mr. Sherman, (excitedly.) If he did not mean Mr. Sherman, (excitedly.) If he did not mean it why did he say it? He intended just that.
Mr. Tipten, (with equal excitement.) Mr. President, my disclaimer is worth as much as his. I have tendered it to him.
Mr. Sherman. I accept it, then. He (Mr. Sherman) defied the world to show that either directly or indirectly he had ever received a single dollar by reason of his official position except what he had derived by law. He had even disconnected himself as much as possible from his private business.

ceased from a 50% to 80% to 80% to 683.125 to 151,125.

It will be seen by the above builetin that the Order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the farther South. Singularly enough its largest member. South. Singularly enough its largest member ship is in South Carolina, so far as the South is concerned. The Jurget number of organized granges are found in Kansaa, according to population, while lews and Missouri give the largest percentage of membership.

The Postmaster General is a man of industry, ambition, and good citizen parts. He has done one thing which got him the gratitude of the country and the repreach of Congress, vis.: carried the abolition of the franking privilege. In ever had a good opportunity before to see him under official pressure and on official good behavior; and, on the whole, I was satisfied that he had some girth, stature and management. It was strange to see him sitting there, in the presence of the representatives of about sixty steamships, which cost an average sum of £50,000 apiece, and yet not one ship carried the colors of his mation.

Take this whole fleet represented, which, of course, represented the bulk of the first-class is the fart of the presented of the United States. Mr. Orcewell in March 3, 1877, and not to fake effect until March 3, 1877, and not to fake effect with March 3, 1877, and not to fake after the salaries of the presente court. The President, not to lake effect until March 3, 1877, and not to fake after the salaries of the presented court. The President, not to lake effect until March 3, 1877, and not to fake after the salaries of the present of the commission to inquire into the causes of boiler explosions.

Mr. Hamilton, of Mr. Ham

the amount of money refunded for so March 4, 1872; upon what scried id was made, and under what law ided. Adopted. fr. Mitchell, of Wis., offered a res

Mr. Beek, of Ky., said the naval appropriations for the past seven years were; for 1888, 25,750,000, 1870, 221,780,000; 1871, 19,41,000; 1872, 221,449,000; 1873, 225,550,000. He did not be lieve the Department could get along with the first seven year and the first seven year following. There were in 1808 deficiencies to the amount of about 225,000,000, and after the last election, if his recollection was correct, about 225,000,000. In reply to Mr. Hale, he said that after the catinates had been received he would, if he found it could be done, go with the committee in cutting down the appropriation, but if he found it would require to be followed by a deficiency appropriation, he would not.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., said that the former deficiency came after the administration of Andrew Johnson.

why did he say it? He intended just that.

Mr. Thyten, (with equal excitement.) Mr. President, my disclaimer is worth as much as his. I have tendered it to him—

Mr. Sherman. I accept it, then. He (Mr. Sherman) defied the world to show that either directly or indirectly he had ever received a single dollar by reason of his official position except what he had been reduced to a hundred and thirty, he had even disconnected himself as much as possible from his private business.

Tipton again repeated that he had dischaimed any imputation against Mr. Sherman and to have mention of this kind made in the Senate by a Senator, was a very different thing from the irrespossible slanders that were floating around the country.

Air. S. then proceeded to discuss the amendment of Mr. Pratt, and it was further discussed from a constitutional point of view by Measrs. Morton, Boreman, Logan and others.

Mr. Frait modified his amendment to provide that the salary of 2,500 for the year ending March, 1873, shall apply, easiy to mambers elected prior to December 1, 1873.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, said he had as yet taken no action with regard to his back pay. What he would do in that respect depended upon the action to be taken by Congress.

Mr. Gurden expressed the opinion that \$6,000 per annum would be a fair salary. He gave no tice of an amendment which he proposed to offer to reduce the pay of the Queriad and Licument. General and other principal officers of the army, and the Admiral of the may and some principal officers of the army, and the Admiral of the may and some proposed that the salary of 2,500 for the year ending here. He had the salary of the President to \$2,000 and now, with all the increase of ships, offices, and expense of mechanics, expects it to be per amount would be a fair salary. He gave no tice of an amendment which he proposed to fair the salary of the President to \$2,000 and now, with all the increase of ships, offices, and expense of mechanics, expects it to be per amount would be a fair salary. He gave no t

run for one million more. It could not be done, and he wished to say now that to meet the requirements of the navy at least five millions more would be needed.

The bill showed that the committee had no appreciation of our foreign relations. The difficulty with Spain had by no means passed by. Casteiar had lost his power by his friendship for us, and he had been replaced by Serrano, who had nothing but dislike and hatred for this country, and it was now proposed that the navy should be placed not even on a posse footing, but on a basis one fourth below it.

We had now about four hundred gans in Ouban waters, and Spain had about the same. There was danger of a collision at any time. Was the House going to listen to the demand of the people and the cry of humanity and grant belligerent right to the struggling republic of Cuba! Are they going to invite war and the butchery of American citizens by a foreign nation by cutting down the appropriations for our navy? We matter whether the Virginius had a right to carry the flag or not. The bleed of American citizens cried aloud that their butchery had not boes avonged, and the widows' and orphans' cry for money restitution was being made. The bill was an illusion, and could not have had the serious assent of any Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Scofield, of Pa., chairman of the Naval Committee, said that when the bill to anthorise increased naval enlistments was under discussion he had stated that the committee proposed it as a permanent increase, and that he (for he knew them the Virginius was to be surrendered) would not you for it if it was simply to meet the then sup-

permanent increase, and the revidered) would not the Virginius was to be surrendered) would not vote for it if it was simply to meet the then supposed emergency.

Mr. Beck asked if he [Mr. Scofield] believed
the House would have passed the bill but for the
impression that there might be wan.

Mr. Scofield did not think it would, but he was impression that there might be are.

Mr. Scofield did not think it would, but he was frank enough to say that he did not vote for it on that ground.

Mr. Seck asked if he did not think he ought to have told the House what he knew.

Mr. Secheld replied that he had said the committee did not ask it on that ground.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., asked how long before the bill he had the information and why he did not communicate it to the House would have been to communicate it to the House would have been to communicate it to the House would have been to communicate it to the country, and he had it in confidence as chairman of the Naval Committee.

Mr. Cox asked if he knew at that time the populiar circumstances of the delivery of the Virginius, that she was to be sneaked out of the harbor of Havans, and the salute to the flag emitted.

Mr. Cox. Nor anybody else.

Mr. Grafield said the Secretary had taken the responsibility in the emergency to increase the enlistments above the number allowed by law, and this was, as he supposed, to give the sanction of Comverse to his set.

cording to law, by Americana.—George Alfred
Townsend.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

It is reported that the controversy between Plymouth and eister shurcher have been contained.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton, of Md., was
that the pastous have talked and are to talk it
over privately, and the difference is to be amicahily sottled. This report is yet to be officially confirmed, but if it should be, people will winderingly ask why the last course was not allowed.

Ent. Low provided by the laws a sacred special deposit, was utterly
filled and awarranted. He denied that the denied that the beginning that the population of the expenses of the Department, because it was necessarily to the Department, because it was necessarily to the provised in the "expedience bill." Which was a sacred special deposit, was utterly
filled and awarranted. He denied that the billed is a was in any sense in the expenses of the Department, because it was necessarily to the provised in the "expedience bill." Which was a sacred special deposit, was utterly
filled and awarranted. He denied that the bill that the beginning is an any sense in any sense in the expenses of the Department, because it was necessarily to the was necessarily to the was necessarily to the provised in the expenses of the provised in the provised in the expenses of the provised in the expenses of the provised in the provised in the provised in the expenses of the provised in the provised in the expenses of the provised in the provised in the expenses of the provised in the provised in the provised in the provised in the

p. m., went into executive session, and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. E. H. Roberts, from the Committee of Ways Mr. E. H. Roberts, from the Committee of Ways shall Ways reproduct back the resolution directing VEWS OF THE CAPITOL GLEANED BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

were these order. Therewe and our people assured that no infervence would be made we would be at once placed in a condition to discharge the duties resting upon us. We earnestly beg that Congress, in the exercise of its Constitutional powers, will afford us such relief as the nature of the case may require. We are the victims of dreadful oppression. The powers of government have been taken from the representatives elected by the people, and given to a body of men who cannot even pretend to have been elected. We make this appeal not only in the interest of our own people, but in the interest of the people of all the States; in the interest of public liberty. Our liberties this been destroyed by the action of a Federal court, supported by the army of the United States. Will not the guarantee article in the Constitution enable you to protect us? Judge Stery has predicted that the exection of a despotium in one of the States will bring on the

WORRELL. Of Senate.

THE WORKINGMEN.

DEMANDS MADE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The proposed mass meet-ing of unemployed workingmen was a failure. About three hundred men moved in groups About three numero men moved in groups through Union square, but no leader appearing to organize the meeting, they soon disappeared. The workingmen after leaving Union square went to Tompkins' square, where after about five or six hundred men had assembled, the meeting was organized, and a resolution adopted, domanding work, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, the reduction of house rest of twenty-live per cent.

SHREEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The bridge or n River railroad, below Groton, had ned away by the storm, and trains are

been washed away by the storm, and trains are delayed. Land slides have occurred on the Poughkeepsic and Eastern and Dutchess and Ociumbia Aflirodas.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The freshet in the Schulylkill is subsiding without serious damage.

HANTFORD, Jan. 8.—The beavy fall of rain had a disastrous effect in Naugatuck and Housatonic valleys. The lower portions of the manufacturing villeges of Derby, Hirmingham, and Ansonia are submerged. Baliroad travel at those points is interrupted, bridges having been carried away and long pieces of embankments on the Derby, Honstond in the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the public design in the properties of the public Nominal Commander of the public

WAGES AT THE COAL MINES. PAGES AT THE COAL MINES.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January S.—A meeting of coal operators and the committee of workingmen to regulate the wages of 1874 commenced this morning at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in that city. President Gowan presided. No positive understanding was arrived at, but the operators presented a proposition to make the basis on a sliding scale, to go as low as \$2.25. The workingmen had no power to accept, and here the matter rests. The proposition of the operators will be submitted to the miners and their committee. It is believed no strike will occur, and that the operators proposition will be finally accepted. Good feeling and harmony prevailed.

THE EDGAR STEWART NOT A FILLIBUS.

THE UNITED STATES VS. JAY COOKE. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The case of the United NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The case of the United States Government against Jay Gooke & Co., to receiver \$18,730, coupon bonds, amounting in all to \$25,580,56, which were presented to the Assistant Treasurer in this city by Jay Cooke & Co. and paid, was up in the United States Oricuit Court. The bonds were afterwards declared counterfeit, and a declaion given for the Government. A writ of error was taken out by Jay Cooke & Co. today. Judge Woodward, in the United States Circuit Court, heard the case and reserved his decision.

THE BOSTON CUSTOMS FRAUDS. THE BOSTON CUSTOMS FRAUDS.
BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Judge Lowell, of the district court, has taken the papers seised from Jordan.
Marsh & Co., out of the hands of the custom-house detectives, as it has already been clearly shown that the papers that were seized were not covered by the warrant. He will separate the papers and return those not applying to the case. Nineteen hundred of the five thousand four hundred papers seized have already been recovered. MERCHANTS AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting to-day adopted a memorial to Congress against the repeal of the bankrupt law, representing that the repeal of the existing laws would be highly detrimental to all classes of the mercantile community, and that the law had better be smeaned in some important marticulars. particulars.

A series of resolutions were adopted against the present revenue law and a committee appointed to present them to Congress.

BRITISH SAILORS DROWNED.

duced a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to amend the treaty with China so as to prevent further Chinese Immigration. A similar resolution was introduced in the Assembly. GENET'S FRIENDS PUNISHED. New York, Jan. 8.—Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Shiolds were found gully to-day of contempt in disobeying the order of the court

and allowing Henry W. Genet to escape from custody. The court fined them \$250 each, and sentenced them to thirty days imprisonment in the county [ai]. Carrano, Jan. 2.—To-day David A. Gage, ex-city collecter, who was perterday indicted by the grand jury for embezsiement and perjury, personally appeared before Judge Rogers and gave the required bend to the amount of \$110,000 for his appearance for trial. The bonds are signed by seven responsible sureties.

FROM CURA

TO THE PRESIDENT—THE STEAMER VIR-GINIUS-SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATION

To the President:

S.R.: You were kind enough, without my solicitation or say knowledge on my part, that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the floodgates of calcumny in all directions have been opened upon me. By abilities have been theparaged, and my integrity brought in question, and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created which might bereafter embarress your administration, and perhaps inpair my use-interest upon the beach.

With a perfect connectedness that I have performed with elean hands and an upright purpose forms of with elean hands and an upright purpose

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP. The rumor prevailing yesterday and last the effect that Senator Morton would re-e nomination of the Chief Justiceable or preme Court gained considerable cre-

cordance with orders from Secretary Rebeson, to Investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Virginius. The Ossipce, Capt. John Watters, which was convoying the Virginius, is now in the Potomac, on her way to Washington, and will probably reach here before night, although a heavy fog prevailing on the river may delay her. Assistant Engineer Lamdin, who was in charge of the Virginius' engines at the time of the loss, arrived list night, and will be the first witness examined. Licut. Commander David C. Woodrow, who was in command, will be next examined. It now appears that the late Capt. Fry told an officer of the Ossipee at Aspinwall, about six months ago, that the leak in the bows had been had for more than a year.

RIGHTS OF SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC

RIGHTS OF SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. At the request of Senator Sargent, the Con-At the request of Senator Sargent, the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate has agreed to report favorably on the amendment to Mr. Ingalis' bill, which provides that where the line or route of a railroad is see thanged as to throw a settler outside of the limit of the reservation of land he shall have full privilege to locate the full amount of land provided for under the pre-emption and homestead sets, notwithstanding the restrictions under which he made his settlement, or shall have one half of the double minimum price paid by him refunded. Mr. Sargent's amendment is to extend this provision to the case of settlers on lands restored to the public domain after having been reserved for any railroad company. This will affect the rights of a large number of settlers if the lands claimed by the Atlantic and Pacifig and other roads are restored to the public domain.

CONFIRMATIONS YESTERDAY.

CONFIRMATIONS YESTERDAY.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterlay confirmed the following nominations: John C. Celdwell, of Maine, to be Minister Resident to Uruguay and Paraguay: Edward L. Baker, of Hilmols, Consul at Buenos Ayres; Joseph M. Marshall, register of land office, Central City, Colorado; L. K. Lippincott, of Pennsylvania, recorder of General Land Office; Silas Reed, surveyor general for Wyoming Territory; Enoch Hoag, of Iowa, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Central Superintendency; James Codd, collector of customs, Nantucket, Mass.; Joseph W. C. Bryant, collector of internal reviewe for the Fourth district of Tennessee.

United States Marshals—Geo. P. Foster, for Vermont; Thomas P. Ochiltree, for the Eastern district of Texas.

United States Attorneys—Archibald Sterling, jr., for Maryland; Lunsford L. Lewis, for Lestern district of Virginia; Calvin G. Ohild, for Connecticut; Gabriel C. Wharton, for Kentucky.

Pension Agents—Henry R. Reed, at San Francisco; B. M. Frentiss, at Quincy, Ill.; Edward Ferguson, at Milwankee, Ws.; S. H. H. Parsons, Aibany, N. Y.; Stephen Thomas, Montpeller, V.; John L. Baretow, Burlington, V. Indian Agents—Wm. D. Crothers, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Edw. R. Roberts, Creek agency, Indian Glashes Superior; W. F. M. Arny, Ravajo agency, New Mexico. Edw. R. Hoberts, Creek agency, Indian Glashes Superior; W. F. M. Arny, Ravajo agency, New Mexico.

Postmasters—David O. Atkinson, at Virginia City, Newada; Edw. B. Head, Harrodaburg, Ky.; Thos. H. B. McOsin, Orawlordville, Ind.; Wm. McKondere, Plymouth, Ind.; Ben. Winnie, Carson City, Newada; Edw. B. Head, Harrodaburg, Ky.; Thos. W. Abram, Pioche, Newada; George W. Colbath, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. Jennie Blish, Arkaselphia, Ark.; Robert P. Temdick, Columbus, Texas; Rigdon Quinney, Navasota, Texas; Wesley Prettyman, Mariotta, Gaz.; J. C. Baller, Dalton, Ge.; Pred. Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Henry A. Miller, Camden, Ark.; Darius Sullivan, Clinton, Md.; David Cruoka, Tronton, Mo.; John Bellinger, Galletin, Mo.; Jas. M. Edmunds, Washi

The following or lers have been issued by the The following or lers have been issued by the Navy Department: Chaplain D. H. Tribou has been ordered to the frigate Colorado, at Key West. Detached—Pay Inspector James Fulton as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia, and ordered to bettle research; Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, as inspector of the navy yard at Philadelphia, and as ordered as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia; Paymaster Arther Burtis, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Department, and ordered as inspector of provisions and clothing at the navy yard Philadelphia. JUDGE KELLEY'S SCHEME.

JUDGE RELLEY'S SCHEME.

As the discussion of Judge Kelley's convertible lean scheme has progressed in the House Committee on Ways and Means, the opposition has become more formidable. Those is a disposition to give the plan, or something aimilar, a trial for temporary emergencies, if the way to obvinite the ovil consequences in the future was only plain. Judge Kelley has lengthly addressed the committee, and several other members have also been heard, but the final decision is yet a matter of the future. If it were not for the limitify which prevents the bold consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the taxation of certain articles, the ultimate remedy would be fairly considered, and, perhaps, ready for presentation to the House; but, as already stated, the members are prone to speculation in overy field but the legitimate one.

OCEAN STEAM BOAT REGULATIONS. OCEAN STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS. The Senate committee are considering a volume mous bill providing more stringent regulation inous bill providing mone stringent regulations for ocean steamers, with the view of increasing the safeguards to life in sea travel. The New York Chamber of Commerce petitioned Congress relative to this important matter in December last, and the bill was prepared by Senator Conkling in consequence of their prayers. There was also incidentally considered a bill to provide a commission to propose a report for the foundation of a general shipping law. Neither bill, however, was intally disposed of.

BANKING IN CALIFORNIA Mr. Houghton, of Californa, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, who says that he will favor the proposed change to place the national-gold beaks of California on an even fosting with currency banks. Mr. Houghton's bill proposes to raise the amount of gold notes that may be issued from eighty to ninety per cent, of the amount of bonds deposited in the As executive order has been signed authorizing the extension of the Colorado Indian reservation on the Colorado river so as to include the ancient lown of La Pas, Artsona. This is done at the recommendation of Dr. Tounor, the Indian agent, who finds it necessary in order to keep out men who self liquor to his Indians and traspass upon their property.

THE PORTIFICATIONS.

were informally considered by the Commit Banking and Currency yesterday, for the p of giving and currency yesterday, for the p of giving and currency yesterday, for the p teneral delivered an argument replete will remeal delivered an argument replete will will remeat the subject, and furnished a cu-rable amount of data, both in speculation tablished fact. THE POSTAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. wing is the financial exhibit epartment at the close of bus

The committee which examined the act ad stock of the printing bureau of the Tre

NATIONAL BANKS.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rotulioch, at Portland, Maine, and opticred to the command of the Grant, at New York, vice Capt. George E. Slices, who is detached, and granted leave of absence.

United States District Attorney Cyrus Scho-field, of Kansas, has resigned, and upon the recommendation of Scnator Ingalls, George R. Peck will be nominated to-day to fill the vacancy.

THE TICHBORNE PERJURY CASE. and Whalley, Captain Brown and others, only object was to make money. At first he averse to appearing in court, but Onslow, wh pected to receive the bulk of the property if claimant was successful, insisted on his testif as directed, and promised him a stewardsh return for his service.

s directed, and promise seturn for his services.

London, Jan 9.—Analow has written a letter of the press, explaining his connection with Luic, the witness in the Tichborne case accused of perhaps and addition charges made by the lat-SPAIN.

THE RESERVE CALLED OUT.

The suppressed Carlist journals have be nitted to resume publication on certain con FRANCE. ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY. VERSALLIES, Jan. 8.—The Assembly has re-umed its sittings. A motion to postpone the bill oncerning the nomination of majors, after a vio-

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

Two persons were killed and eighteen injure y a boiler explosion in Bolton, England, yeste

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The United States steamer Powhatan sailed yesterday for New Castle, Del., to tow the monitor Ajax to Key West.

The Franklin Fire fisurance Company, of Philadelphia, has declared a quarterly dividend of \$8 per share, payable in gold.

The monitor Montauk, in tow of the tags Cyclops and Relief, sailed from Fort Monroe for New York, at noon yesterday.

The Pennsylvania Association of Soldiers of the War of 1812 estebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans at Philadelphia yesterday.

She has relatives in New York city and Newburg.

The American-line steemer Indiana sailed for
Liverpool, from Philadelphia, yesterday, with 41
passangers. Her cargo includes 40,000 bushels of
wheat and corp, 900 bulles of cotton, and 1,150 bags
of flour.

Charles Rauff, aged ninety-twe, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was a native of Behndurff, in Wartemburg, and was at one time a
manufacturer of guns and arms for the French
and German Governments.

RECORD OF CRIME.

St. Ciair, the man suspected of having set fire to Portland, Oregon, in August last, has been ar-cested. He was seen in the act of attempting to some another configuration in the same town.

RECORD OF FIRE.

THE POLITICAL FIELD

MOVEMENTS AND DOINGS AT VARI-OUS STATE CAPITALS.

LAND LEGISLATURE-FINANCIAL CONDI-TION OF THE STATE-NOMINATIONS OF 12,771,985.96. The disbursements during freal year were \$2.257,535.30, leaving in ary on the lat of October, 1875, 366.811 aggregate debte of the State for which has to be provided were, on the 30th of Sc. 1875, \$10,741,155.00. The State held in presents, as appears from the comprodict's \$4.852,043.00, teaving the State debt.over at its assets estimated as productive, \$6.219,17 meet this surplus of debts, however, there productive assets amounting to \$21,095,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY

HARRISBURG GRANGERS. ing at the rate of one each day.

The secret sessions have been largely attende the past two days.

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature met at noon Monday. Geo. Stapleton was elected president of the Council, and J. H. Rogers Speaker of the House. Governor Potts' message gives general satisfaction. He gives the total debt of the Territory at \$432,387; recommends fow exemptions in taxation and a further reduction of iese and salaries and the enactment of a Sunday law, and recommends a memorfal to Congress asking for the opening of a military road, via Wind river and Yellowstone lake, to Montana. He thinks the polley of the Government towards the Apaches should be applied to the Stoux in order to facilitate the building of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Bosros, Jan. 8.—Governor Washbarn in his message says: Notwithstanding the monetary depressions of the year, the commercial and industrial interests of the Commonwealth are represented as prosperous. The total amount of the present funded debt of the State is \$25,475.804. The Governor favors the existing probabilition law and the enactment of the ten-hour law for all laboring classes.

Apousta, Jan. 8.—Governor augustated to-day. His annual tirely devoted to State matters.

RAILWAY MONOPOLIES.

In his recent message to the Legislature of New York Governor Dix discusses the evils and benefits arising from consolidated railway lines in the following manner: The pullion in the Bank of England has increased £510,000 during the past week.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

(Special to the Republican.)

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—To-day being the anniversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary of the battie of New Orleans, it was niversary or the state of the state of these who have contributed to their construction, called the value of these time than was required to go from New York to Hindiao half a century ago; and they bring to our door products of the States and Territories west of the Mississpip, which was not members, making all but one from country returned by both bounds, went into the Kellogg Legislature last night.

ALLEGED BANK DEFALCATION

Lowell, Jan. 8.—There are rumors afloat that John Battrick, cashier of the Wasnesit National Bank, hasa disrepancy of over \$50,000 in his second that the close of the examination, when he declared it was not so, fairly denying it. It is now stated that the error was made in the figures of the examining countrities on the Pan Handle railway, near that neither the bank nor Mr. Buttrick's bondamen have suffered any loss. The bank commissioner will investigate the matter.

**CREINNATI, Jan. 8.—A collision between two freight trains on the Pan Handle railway, near the response of the examination, when he declared it was not so, fairly denying it. It is now stated that the error was made in the figures of the examining countrities on the Pan Handle railway, near the product of the product of

A PEN PORTRAIT OF THE TURKISH MINISTER. Aristarchi Boy, the new Turkish Minister, is short, thick-set and almond-cycd, with dark skin and black half. He is about thirty-five and un-married. "He has come to a good place," said a sprightly young lady, "for in Washington there are so many girls unprovided for, and a Turk, you know, can have as many wives as his fance chooses." Perhaps, who knows, one or more of the Mesdames Aristarchi Beys may be American

OHIO WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement will show the history and condition of war claims presented by the State of Ohio against the General Government:

Total Reimbursed prior to November 15, 1872 4 Amount collected during last fiscal year 94,174 50 \$314,761 07 Of the amount of cinims now outstanding, prob-ably not more than \$50,000 will be collected unless payment shall be authorized by act of Congress, though it is believed that a large part of what is claimed, if not all, is justly due and ought to be